

Rev. Peter Cartwright.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist preacher, died at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Illinois, September 18, 1856, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was the oldest-ordered member of the Methodist church in the United States, having been in the ministry over sixty years. His principal field of labor was the western country, where he was widely known for his untiring zeal, bold eloquence, and occasional eccentricities. The story of his life, which is best told in his autobiography, possesses special interest from the impress of his own individuality which every page of it bears. Regarding his parentage, he writes:

"I was born September 1, 1785, in the State of Virginia. My parents were poor. My father was a soldier in the great struggle for liberty, in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and died in 1781. Shortly after the United Colonies gained their independence, my parents moved to Kentucky, which was a new country. It was an almost unbroken wilderness from Virginia to Kentucky, at that early day, and the wilderness was so thick with the emigrants last their lives by these savages."

His parents settled in Logan county, Kentucky, and he describes as follows the state of things in the new locality, wherein his boyhood was passed:

"When my father settled in Logan county, there was not a newspaper printed south of Green river, no mills worth of forty miles, and no schools worth the name. Sunday was yet set apart for nothing, and the only recreations were card-playing, balls, dances, and all kinds of jollity and mirth. We killed our meat out of the woods, wild, and beat our meal and hominy with a pestal and mortar. We stretched a deer-skin over a hoop, burned holes in it, with red-hot irons, and laid the meat on it over a broad eat, and it was first-rate eating too. We raised or gathered out of the woods, our own tea. We had sage, hoke, a cross-vine, spice and sassafras teas, in abundance. For coffee, I am not sure that I ever saw a pound of coffee. We made our sugar out of the maple tree, and our molasses too. These were great luxuries in those days.

"We raised our own cotton and flax. We water-rotted our flax, broke it by hand, and scoured it with our fingers; our mothers and sisters carded, spun, and wove it into cloth, and they cut and made our garments, bed-clothes, etc. And when we got on a new shirt thus manufactured, and sallied out into company, we thought ourselves the most dandy body."

He says frankly that he was neither better nor worse than the other boys in his section.

"I was naturally a wild, wicked boy, and delighted in horse-racing, card-playing and dancing. My father reprimanded me, and my mother often talked to me, wept over me, and often drew tears from my eyes; and though I often wept under preaching, and resolved to do better and seek religion, yet I broke my vows, went into young company, rode races, played cards, and thought of nothing but what was in his sixteenth year. There was a religious meeting held near his home, and he was converted. He says:

"To this meeting I repaired a guilty, trembling sinner. On the Saturday evening of said meeting, I sat down in the front row, and before the stand and prayed earnestly for mercy. In the midst of a solemn struggle of soul an impression was made on my mind as though a voice said to me, 'Thy sins are all forgiven thee.' Divine light flashed all around me, and I rose to my feet, opened my eyes, and it really seemed as if I was in heaven; the trees, the leaves on them, and everything seemed, and I really thought were praising God. My mother raised the shout, my christian friends raised the shout, and I have been in praising God; and though I have been since in many instances unfaithful, yet I never have for one moment doubted that the Lord did then and there, forgive my sins and give me religion."

There was a great revival of religion in the West, and he attended several camp meetings of the Methodists and Presbyterians, and in the spring of 1802 he was formally permitted to "exercise his gifts as an exhorter."

The "Kentucky boy," and the "boy preacher," as he was called, became a great favorite, and was called to do his duty in the Wayneville circuit before his twentieth year was widely known for his zeal and eloquence. In 1806, he and about twenty Kentucky preachers attended the conference in eastern Tennessee, at Ebenezer church, Nashville, which was presided over by Bishop Ashbury. Several traveling preachers had been placed on probation for the office of deacon, but many fell off, owing to the privations they had to endure. He gives us this insight into the hard times which were then prevailing:

"I think I received about \$40 this year (1816), but many of our preachers did not receive half that amount. There were hard times in those western wilds; many, very many poor and useful preachers were literally starved in a local way. They were made to wait and stand for want of food; for, though it was tough, yet the preachers generally got enough to eat. But they did not generally receive in a whole year money enough to get them a suit of clothes; and if people and preachers too, had not made up their minds to starve, and the good sisters had not made and presented their preachers with clothing, they generally must retire from itinerant life, go to work and clothe themselves. Money was very scarce in the country at this early day, but we made up for it in other ways. We endured the storms, endured poverty, and triumphantly planted Methodism in this western world."

When in his 25th year, Peter Cartwright thought it his duty to marry, and was accordingly joined in marriage with one who he quotes in 1856, and makes it in many allusions to slavery, which have lost their interest from the crowning triumph of emancipation. It will suffice to say on that point that although he was brought up in a slave State, he regarded human bondage as a "domestic, political and moral evil," and showed that his

not merely a view of the question in the abstract by the satisfaction with which, for instance, he tells how a family in the Breckenridge circuit set their slaves free, and that the end of that family was peace. He also says with Christian enthusiasm: "We have had the great victor in many contentious into which he was drawn. He soon retired from politics and ever afterward devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his ministry. His attended annual conferences with a most judicious and judicious of years, and was always a conspicuous member. Year after year he attended camp meetings finding his greatest happiness in the good fruits which followed his preaching. He was a delegate to numerous churches, and was ever the warm interest in the spread of religion to the last. Writing in 1855, he said that he 'had traveled eleven circuits and twelve districts, and received in to the Methodist Episcopal church, ten thousand persons.' Worn out from his labors, a person retained in his mind, he awaited death, calmly, and will now repose among the western people, whom he loved and devotedly served."

Our Golden Youth.

A stronger proof of the difference between the social condition of British and American society could scarcely be found than the fact that, while English gentlemen of position and fortune are at a loss what to do with their sons, who retain the same position, with the exception of the eldest, will be so poor, affluent Americans, on the other hand, find themselves in a quandary about their boy's present and future, because they are, or will be, so rich. Each day the difficulty increases here there.

As the population of this country has augmented so rapidly since the war, that many men in New York, and a considerable number of them in Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities, who have only two or three children, find themselves in a condition to bequeath to each, in some sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year.

In England, where alone out of this country large fortunes are common, the possession of such a fortune, or the certainty of inheriting it, is not often a moral stumbling block to a young man's conduct, but that when a young man, who, having five hundred a year, endeavors to live with men who have fifteen thousand. No doubt no notorious instances of extravagance, and consequent bankruptcy, may be appointed to among peers and wealthy country gentlemen; but taken as a whole, the young men who go to the bad is extremely small.

It was once said by a keen observer, who was no particular friend of the peerage, that it would be difficult to take, hap-hazard, any two dozen young men from the various classes of society and to sort them out, so that each should have a number of Dukes. Whether it be the possession of several of those five thousand pounds a year which Miss Sharp felt sure would enable her to respect, or that no nobleman of this age, it is true that the number of men of this order, that when they grow old, badly forms a very small percentage. We suspect the truth to be that, with all their luxury and self-indulgence, a young man who knows, almost from infancy, that the vast estates over which his eyes range will all one day be his, becomes a more conscientious and moral responsible citizen, although for a time dominant, is rarely, especially when accompanied by his own people, lost.

"My lord may drink and gamble when he's in town," said a neighbor of a certain dissipated peer, "but when he's down in the country, he's the devil's own forgets that he's the Earl of ————, and behaves as a nobleman should."

Now, with our golden youth, similar wholesome, restraining influences are wanting. They have no tenacity to look up to, and no standard to maintain, nor have they political connections to cement, or intellectual aspirations to satisfy in the political arena. They have not even opened to them the benefit of the training and tone which may be gained in a first rate university. They have found a wonderfully efficient machinery for knocking the nonsense out of a bumpious young "swell."

"Their only labor is to kill time," and "And inasmuch as the majority of them, having had no model, that when they grow old, are substantially deficient in knowledge, and have no tastes for literature or science, it naturally follows that, from sheer *can't*, they drift into drinking and every kindred vice; and such of them as reach their fortieth year are too often, mentally and physically, past saving."

Some time past there has been a disposition on the part of rich men to send their sons to school and college in England. This has, no doubt, arisen from the idea that the English system of education is a good one for rich young men. For rich young men it may be; for Americans it is not.

The young New Yorker, who, provided with ample means, becomes the companion of incipient Marquises at Eton and Christ Church, can no longer be regarded as genuinely and traditionally American. He is not a man capable to serve to masters, and a boy cannot be English and American at once. He returns to his native land with his allegiance shaken. His recollections are here, his friends there. At the most malleable and impressionable age, he has been in a country where all that foreign country, where above all others, the wheels of life are made to glide smoothly for those who have ample means. He becomes inured to his native land, and perhaps, in spite of his ability, craves that which is the most objectionable. He thus loses his sense of direction. He thus loses a man out of joint with one country, and yet without a single tie of kindred with another. We can scarcely conceive a position less desirable.

Under the present social structure, it was not designed for such an incubator as a number of very rich, idle, half-educated young men; but here they are—their number is increasing, and it remains to be seen what is to be done with them.

One of the most unfortunate circumstances in our country, and town particularly, which especially marks them, is that the summer season approaches when the Fifth Avenue *faneur* transfers his

highly adorned person to Newport. There is merely Fifth avenue *superbe*. There he dresses three a day, takes a drive after dinner, goes to the club, and dances and gambles as he would in town.

If these young men could only take an interest in the country as they take in life, purchase picturesque pieces of land, and improve them, make country seats, and, further, form a sort of American Melton in Virginia, or some other place where there is usually an open season for hounds, there is no doubt they would improve their own and their country, and stock of health and happiness. At present they are merely decorated drones amid the hard-working vine—fashionable *fungi*, doing injury to themselves and their surroundings.

Further Reduction of the State Debt.

During the month of September, while the whole Commonwealth fairly rocked with political excitement, the State debt was not only reduced three hundred and twenty six thousand dollars, quietly and without any show or flourish of trumpets, without any attempt to use it for electioneering purposes, but simply as a matter of duty and economy.

It is a matter of fact that the first of Mr. Mackey, the State Treasurer, second, John F. Hartranft, the Auditor-General, and third Governor Hareless. It would be hard to find in the annals of Pennsylvania three men who have been more villainously abused than these three. They were charged with dishonesty, speculation and mismanagement of all sorts, they respond by this simple action of continuing the reduction of the State debt, at which they have been engaged all along.—The State Treasury is in a condition to prosper as it is, and the State Auditor-General has faithfully stood sentinel at the doors of the Treasury and guarded the receipts and expenditures, and because he and the State Treasurer and Judge Brewster, the Attorney-General, have honestly and vigorously collected out-

In this respect the record of this State administration has been subjected to a most searching and rigid scrutiny, and in the past canvass everything has been fully and fairly examined and explained, and the administration has been fully vindicated. Yes, while the Opposition sneers everywhere, even though the detection is over, is still engaged in the detection of defamation against General Hartranft, despite the noble endorsement he has received from the people of the State as to warrant this, let us to us this quiet and unexpected announcement that the debt has been again reduced during the month of September. This brings with it a further reduction of the load of interest, and by so much increases the resulting surplus annually from the Treasury. It is the policy of the Democrats is to reduce the taxes so much as to prevent any surplus, and thus arrest the progress of debt reduction and render the debt permanent. Against this stupid policy we have always used our utmost exertions. We shall still stand firm in our belief in maintaining such a balance in the Treasury as always to make sure of the payment of interest and of all other accruing liabilities, and we do not believe there is any emergency or sense in the policy of overhauling the Treasury, such as to lead to an accumulation of interest on outstanding unpaid warrants, as is the wretched custom here in Philadelphia.

In the speech delivered by General Hartranft at Norristown to the congratulatory procession, after the election, he said that the State Treasurer, Governor, of resolutely enforcing the law against all parties against whom the Commonwealth have any any claim. We have, therefore, the assurance that under his administration the policy that has rendered the State debt so small is to be applied to the large and steady reduction of the public debt will be adhered to and continued. This, we are confident, is what the majority of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth most ardently desire. Since that debt was created we had no doubt as to the wisdom of the north and prosperity of the State and all its interests and investments. The people have been taxed severely to meet the regularly accruing interest, and at the present time our payments are still large. In all probability we have paid the whole of the interest on the debt, and yet still the weight is heavy and the lightning proceeds very gradually.

If we could once pay off the whole debt and thus get rid of it finally, we could either abolish a considerable number of taxes, or we could apply the resulting surplus to the extension and improvement of educational facilities all over the Commonwealth, and to the improvement of the penal institutions, reformatories, lunatic hospitals, and great public charities. We need much less than Massachusetts, though, from our large population and overabundant natural and acquired wealth we ought to do very much more. Perhaps, however, we are doing the best thing in getting rid of our State incubus-debt first. Afterwards we can take our way very clearly.—*Germania Telegraph.*

Making Lead Pencils.

The wood most commonly used in the manufacture of lead pencils is the Florida cedar, except an inferior species, called the Virginia cedar, which is made from white pine. The lead is the well-known "plumbago," or graphite, of the best quality obtainable, of which there is now only one available mine, that being in Asiatic Siberia. Hence the limited supply of graphite, and the consequent high price, was formerly regarded as reason in working the plumbago, and in making a paste by mixing it with clay. In mixing the clay and graphite great care must be taken in getting the proper proportions, and in getting the proper kneading, is placed in a large receiver, and forced through a small groove at the bottom in the shape of a thread of the thickness and style required.—Either square, octagonal, or round pencils are cut in the grooves, and of the proper length, then straightened, dried at a moderate heat, and packed in airtight crates and placed in the furnaces. The grade of the lead depends upon the amount of heat it is exposed to, the temperature of the drying, and the quality of the plumbago. The lead is colored by various pigments. The wood, after being thoroughly seasoned, is cut in thin strips and reseasoned again, then cut into strips of pencil length. These strips are covered by lacquer, and carried to the cutting machine, where the lead is glued in the groove, and the head of the pencil glued on. After being dried under pressure, they are sent to the turning-room,

ing, squared, or made octagonal
a very ingenious little machine,
which passes them through three sets
of cutters, and drops them ready for
polishing or coloring; the former is
done on lathes by hand, the latter
on a lathe which holds the brush
and it turns the pencil feed to a
hopper. After the pencil is polished
it is cut in an exact length by a cir-
cular saw, and the end is cut smooth
by a drop knife, the pencil resting on
a bed. The stamping is done in
cylinders of hollow die is heated, the gold
silver foil is laid on the pencil,
which rests on an iron bed, and the
die is then pressed.

Moore, the Condemned.

The people of Ebersburg are con- siderably excited over the shooting of Michael Moore, the condemned murderer, at St. Louis, of the com- munity. It appears that Moore was not permitted an escape at the time, although he had made some progress toward freedom by tunnelling partly through the wall of his cell. It is the custom, for prisoners whose death warrants are issued, and the sheriff arranges for a special cell, arranged for the purpose of holding them with greater certainty, and it was for the purpose of transforming Moore that Sheriff Bonacker visited his cell in company with ex-Sheriff Meyers and another. Moore threatened to brain himself, so the sheriff and the sheriff ordered a drain-pipe with which he would enter the cell. Neither of the men outside the bars demanded the prisoner's surrender, threatening to shoot him if he did not. Moore still refused to submit, and the sheriff ordered two shots at him, both taking effect—one in the arm and the other in the leg. Moore still resisted Bonacker, but, after some persuasion received, ex-Sheriff Meyers to handcuff him, after which he was successfully removed to new and more secure quarters. He was taken to the prison as been fixed for Wednesday, November 27, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.

One Too Many.

At a watering place a few weeks since, one of the boarders, a young lawyer who had a room on the lower floor opening on to the porch, was talking to our friend here, who attended for the cars of only one season after he had retired for the night. They were moved on the porch outside his window, and directly he heard voices—low, but earnest voices—principally a man's voice, and as he came to his subject it grew so loud that at our friend here, one kept waking but could not avoid hearing what was said.

The young man was pouring forth the tale of his admiration—his ardor, as we, as steadfast as the polar star, and as adamant. She seemed to care for our friend here, she kept saying "Yes." So the adorer went on in the same strain—he happy that he could listen, she happy that they talked. This continued from twelve till two in the woe hours, when the old man made a move. The wretched moon began to think that she would tell him that she loved him, but she would not. At last she said "I will tell you the morning."

Imagine their horror and surprise at a wild cry came from the sleepless lawyer's room: "For God's sake don't come back before ten, and I will never see her again."

Rebuilt Chicago.

Already much over half of the old business district has been rebuilt, and many larger and higher are the new buildings than those which they replace, that there is really more in Chicago than there already put up in the old that were destroyed. No one can visit the city and get the impression of rebuilding in windrows before the fire at all. In fact, the city is now a new building. Here is the Sherman House, in size 161 by 181 feet, and seven stories high, and costing \$500,000, and the Pacific Hotel, covering a wide square 180 by 322 feet, and costing \$1,000,000, and the Merchants' Hotel, 500—both of them, and both already built to the roof. Here is the Palmer House, 248½ by 254 feet, and built of fire-proof as iron and brick and no one can make it, which is to cost the bewildering sum of \$2,500,000, and the new hotel, 180 by 254 feet, and almost finished, which will contain three-quarters of a mile of ground, and will cost a round million dollars. Here is the Chamber of Commerce, a long narrow building, and almost as handsome, which cost \$320,000, and is again noisy with business. Here is the vast business block of J. V. Farwell & Co., of which if you should go only once around each salesroom, you would make a trip of a mile every day! And everywhere else it is to be seen built up with floors as elegant as plate glass and carved stone can make them, costing all the way from \$50,000 to 250,000 each. Madison street, for instance, in the distance of about half a mile, has no less than seventeen buildings under construction, and others in the business district alone, new buildings erected or under way cost about forty million dollars, and at side by side, would reach in an unbroken row just ten miles! One wonders where all the money came from, and how it was raised. The city earned up about \$200,000 worth of property, there was still considerable left. In addition to that, about 40,000,000 of insurance has been received, and a great deal more money has been borrowed in other cities and Europe.

The story must stop somewhere, and must stop far short, any how, of full description of all that has been done since the fire. It has been good to live here, and feel the pulse of such a stirring life, and those who came from the East and need to see the ruins of Baltimore and New York, and who are repaid to come this fall and see the wonders of its resurrection.—From Little Corporal.

A Western paper speaks of the "divine women" that time when "divine women has been asked at the house, the old man, says his solemn repent from the top of the four barrel, and in sleeping interval between the bedroom and the winter place. It is a season of meditation, when the calm, unimpassioned profanity."

A Boston merchant having advertised for a porter, was called on the next day by a stalwart Yankee, who said, "yes, boss, be you the man that advertised?" "No," replied the merchant, "and I expressly stated that all applications must be made by mail." "Jes' so, boss," responded the Yankee, "an' if ain't a male I'd be obleeged of your tution. Let me hear what I am!" He got the satisfaction.

There are nearly 7,000,000 sheep in Scotland.

Miscellaneous.

H. ANAWALT. O. W. BRODLIN.

NEW FIRM.

Anawalt & Brodier

Are just receiving a nice stock of

NEW GOODS

All classes usually kept in a well regulated dry store, and would respectfully call the attention of the public to their stock of various low prices at which they are selling them.

Berlin, Pa., October 18th, 1872.

THE SOMERSET FIRE

DESTROYED MARY OF

Morgan's Blankets.

Our customers should remember when they purchase a new supply that MORGAN'S BLANKETS are the best in the market.

He has also a very large assortment of

FLANNELS, SATINETS, CASIMERES,

STOCKING YARN, CARPETS, COVELLINS,

And a large stock of short, any kind of WOOLEN GOODS may be wanted.

Prices low and all goods warranted to be made in best manner and from pure stock.

Examine his goods before purchasing your Winter Clothing.

Address

WM. S. MORGAN, SEANTON'S Mills, Pa. (a mile west.) Sept. 18, 72

Cook & Beris'

FAMILY GROCERY,

Flour and Feed

STORE.

WE would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened out in a new store on

MAIN CROSS STREET,

And in addition to a full line of the best

confectioneries, Notions,

Tobaccoes, Cigars, &c.,

will be on hand, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF

FAMILY FLOUR,

ORZ-MEAL,

OATS' SHELLED CORN,

OATS & CORN CHOP,

BRAN, HIDDINGS,

and everything pertaining to the Feed Department, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR

CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of

Sawyers, Sawnware, Woodware, Brackets of

STATIONERY

which will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and satisfied from your own judgment.

Don't forget where we say—

ON MAIN CROSS STREET, Somerset, Pa. Tel. 1872.

THE BEST PUMP

IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED

Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use. It is made of Iron, and of a few simple parts, it will not freeze, as no water remains in the water in either of its action. It has no leather or gum packing, as the sucker valves are all of steel.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by sucking a few feet of hose.

It is the best for pumping Windows, Water-cases, &c.

It furnishes the purest and hottest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well, instead of on the surface.

Size—3 inch Pump, \$18; 4 inch, \$25; 6 inch, \$40; 8 inch, \$55; 10 inch, \$75.

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT,
Sole Agents for Somerset County, Pa.
Somerset, Pa., May 16, 1872.

LOCAL AGENTS

WANTED!

American Dutton-Hole and OVERSEASING COMPLETE

SEWING MACHINE!

JAMES ESPY, Gen'l Agent
For Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.
Office 178 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Liberal inducements offered to country and home agents.
Apply—J. E. S.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

Philadelphia Carpets,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain,
Curtain Bars, Battens, Wadding, Tissues, Velvets, Cloaks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brown, Rastart, Baskets, Brushes, Clocks, Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware,
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Our large business in business enables us to sell low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Celebrated American Washer.

PRICE, \$5 00.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer ever made.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER, in all parts of the State.
Sept. 23, 1872.

1872.

HATSON, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ALSO

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

ARMSTRONG, CLAYTON & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers
in Neck, Trimming, Neck & Cash Ribbons,
Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties,
Neck Sticks, Satins, Velvets & Crapes,
Flowers, Fattens, Ornamental Trunks, &c.
and Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats,
TRIMMED AND CUSHIONED.

And in Connecting Warehouses

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries,
Leaves, Neck Collars, Satin, Handkerchiefs,
Shirtings, Head Nets, &c., &c.,

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

These goods are manufactured by us or bought of Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest and most fashionable variety and cheapness in any market.

Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
Oct. 9.

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

237 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

nos. 25, 72.

[illegible][illegible]

SHOES AND SHOES.
Harry C. Beerrits
 Respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset and public generally, that he has just replenished
NEW SHOE STORE,
the New Building on Main Cross Street,
 WITH A
PLENDID STOCK OF GOODS
 brought in the Eastern cities at the low cash prices, and is prepared to furnish the public with every article pertaining to his line of business.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
 He will keep constantly on hand and is prepared to make to order on short notice,
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
Men, Women and Children,
 valuing every line of first class goods in material and workmanship, from the shoe slipper to the most dressy top boots. The ladies will be furnished with
LIPPERS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BALMORAL, BUSKIN OF CALF, MORROCCO, KID, AND LASTING MATERIALS.
 And of the most fashionable styles.
 He will insure a good fit, and give satisfaction to who may give him a call.
 He is also prepared to furnish shoemakers with complete assortments of
SOLE LEATHER, CALF, AND MORROCCO.
ALSO,
Lasts and Shoe Findings
 every kind, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.
 He has all kinds of repairing done on short notice, and hopes to procure a large and good stock, by and at the lowest possible prices, and by fair wages and strict attention to business, to receive liberal share of public patronage.
 Apr. 7, 1872. **H. C. BEERRITS.**

W. DAVIS & BRO'S
CHEAP
Grocery and Confectionery,
SOMERSET, PA.
 We desire to inform the people of this community of the fact that we have purchased the Grocery and Confectionery of H. J. Krieger, Esq., opposite the Court House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the brands of
TEA, AND MEAL, COFFEE, TEARS, SUGARS, RICE, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, FISH, SALT, SPICES, APPLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS, ALSO, ALMONDS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, BROOMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, PEPPER, AND TOILET ARTICLES, CANDLES, BRUSHES, SOAP, &c.
 We are assortment of Toys, &c., for the little A. We sell anything in the Grocery and Confectionery line call at
Davis' Cheap Grocery,
OPPOSITE THE BARNET HOUSE
on 21st.

Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Leather and Shoe Findings.
J. M. Zimmerman
 who is pleased in calling the attention of the citizens of Somerset and vicinity to the fact that he has opened a store in his residence on Union street, where there will always be kept on hand a complete assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
 And a great variety of
Leather and Shoe Findings
 Of all kinds.
 There is also attached to the store a
CUSTOM-MADE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,
 where N. B. SYDNER, cutter and fitter, which is a sufficient guarantee, that all work made to order will not only fit the best of customers, but that only the best material will be used in the work.
Best Workmen
 to be employed. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YATZ.
DENTIST,
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.
 Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality. Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the most perfect and permanent manner to the perfection of the natural teeth. Those wishing to call on me, will do so by calling at my shop, address as above.
 1872-73.
GARRETT
Lumber Company,
GARRETT, SOMERSET CO., PA.
Earnest, Delp & Camp,
 PROPRIETORS,
 WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, OAK, HEMLOCK, CHRISTEN LUMBER, SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES, AND PLASTERING LATH.
Building Lumber
 "Cut to 300 ft. at short notice."
 Dealers from lumber dealers promptly filled at wholesale prices.
 1872-73.
GARRETT HOUSE,
CORNER NINTH AND CHRISTEN STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA
H. W. HANAGA,

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE LIVE GROCERY.
C. F. RHODES & CO.
 respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their grocery in the basement of the Washington Hotel, and are now daily receiving a full supply of everything in the
GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
 etc. Give us a call. Our goods are of the best quality. We will endeavor to please all. We keep all the best brands of
 FLOUR AND MEAL.
 COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, RICE, STARCH,
 MOLASSES, BAKING-POWDER,
 WASHING-POWDERS,
 SODA, INDIGO,
 SAPOLIO,
 ALL KINDS SOAP,
 E. E. LOGWOOD,
 E. E. COFFEE,
 VANILLA,
 ALMONDS,
 NUTMEG,
 ALL KINDS
 TOBACCO,
 CIGARS,
 SNUFF,
 CANNED FRUITS
 AND VEGETABLES,
 ALL KINDS
 DRIED FRUITS
 AND JELLIES,
 STOVE POLISH,
 SHOEBRACES,
 CANNERS,
 CANNED
 LAMP GLASS,
 BRUSHES,
 BRICKETS,
 TUBS,
 BASKETS,
 HOPE,
 —ALSO—
 FISH, OIL, SALT,
 FRENCH & COMMON
CANDIES
 BUTS, ALL KINDS,
 CRACKERS,
 FRUIT BISCUITS,
 SUGAR JUMBLE,
 SPICED JUMBLE,
 GINGER SNAPS,
 CONFECTIONERY,
 Toilet and Fancy Articles General.
 REMEMBER THE PLACE.
 BASEMENT OF THE LATE RESIDENCE
 W. J. BAER, ESQ.
 No. 13, 71-72.
 THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
 ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE
 G. KEIM & CO.,
 SUCCESSORS TO STUTZMAN & KIM
 In the
DOMESTIC FOUNDRY
 leave to say to its Patrons and the Public
 will continue to supply whatever is required
 line by Farmers, Builders, Engineers,
 genters, Blacksmiths, Miners, Millmen
 and Manufacturers generally.
STOVES
 FOR COOKING AND HEATING
 the most desirable kinds, which have
 failed to give entire satisfaction, are
 on hand.
PLOWS,
 the various patterns best adapted to the
 our Farmers, warranted to give satisfaction
 large number already in use throughout
 the adjoining counties, and a steady
 demand, are a sufficient guarantee of
 their quality.
CAR WHEELS
 Mining, Lumbering, Railroad Facilities
 the most approved Patterns and guaranteed
 to order on short notice.
RIST AND SAW MILL IRON
RAFTING,
PULLEYS,
HANGERS,
BEVEL-WHEELS,
ALL SPINDLES, SAW-MAN
ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS
ON RAILING, BALCONIES, BUILDINGS
Window and Door-S
 "Road" Direct, and the "Patent" Road
Water-Wheels,
 FLOW-WARE, STOVE
PLOW-CASTINGS
 all the different Plows used in the country
 We are the authorized agents for the
KEARS' ANTI-DUST PLOW
 In this county.
 We sell, at manufacturers' prices,
ESPEY'S MOWER,
THE RUSSIL REAPER AND MOWER,
THE BEST STEEL PLOWS,
THE BEST HOIST RAKES
 and Agricultural Implements generally.
 We hope to merit a continuance of business
 liberally extended to this establishment.
 Our prices will be fair and our terms liberal.
 G. KEIM & CO.